PALEONTOLOGY.—Chiloguembelina, *a new Tertiary genus of the Heterohelicidae (Foraminifera).* Alfred R. Loeblich, Jr., and Helen Tappan, U. S. National Museum.

(Received October 1, 1956)

Recent studies of planktonic Foraminifera by the writers have shown that some early Tertiary species previously referred to *Guembelina* Egger have characters not in keeping with that genus. As these species have both morphological distinctions and a differing geologic range, they are here considered to be distinctive and made the basis of a new generic name, *Chiloguembelina.*

Family Heterohelicidae Cushman, 1927

Chiloguembelina Loeblich and Tappan, n. gen.

Type species.—*Guembelina midwayensis* Cushman, 1940.

Derivation.—*Chilo*, from *cheilos* Gr. n. lip, rim + *Guembelina*, genus of Foraminifera. Gender feminine.

Test free, flaring; inflated chambers biserially arranged, with a tendency to become somewhat twisted; sutures distinct, depressed; wall calcareous, finely perforate, radial in structure, surface smooth to hispid; aperture a broad low arch bordered with a produced necklike extension of the chamber, commonly this forms a more strongly developed flap at one side, so that the aperture appears to be directed toward one of the flat sides of the test.

Remarks.—*Chiloguembelina* differs from *Guembelina* Egger in the presence of the apertural necklike extension from the final chamber, in the tendency to develop a twisted test and an asymmetrical aperture, directed toward the flat side instead of the edge of the test. Unlike true *Guembelina*, it does not have an early coiled portion in the microspheric generation, all specimens being wholly biserial throughout.

Chiloguembelina is found only in post-Cretaceous strata, in the Paleocene and Eocene. In addition to the type species, *Guembelina crinita* Glaessner, *G. cubensis* var. *heterostoma* Bermudez, *G. mauriciana* Howe and Roberts, *G. trinitatensis* Cushman and Renz, *G. venezuelana* Nuttall, and *G. goodwini* Cushman also should be placed in *Chiloguembelina.*

Chiloguembelina midwayensis (Cushman)

Gümbelina midwayensis Cushman, Contr. Cushman Lab. Foram. Res. **16:** p. 65, pl. 11, fig. 15. 1940.

Gümbelina morsei Kline, Mississippi Geol. Survey Bull. 53, p. 44, pl. 7, fig. 12. 1943.

Test free, small, flaring; the 4 to 6 pairs of inflated to subglobular and rapidly enlarging chambers biserially arranged but slightly twisted; sutures distinct, depressed, nearly straight and slightly oblique; wall calcareous, finely perforate, surface smooth to finely spinose especially in the terminal portion of the test; aperture a broad low arch with a bordering necklike extension of the chamber, commonly forming a more strongly developed flap at one side, so that the aperture appears to be directed toward one of the flat sides of the test instead of toward its edge.

Remarks.—This species shows considerable variation in the degree of flaring of the test and in the development of the apertural lip. Some specimens may show a nearly symmetrical lip, others show a less well preserved lip so that it appears to consist of lateral flanges and in some slightly twisted tests the aperture may appear to be directed to one side, with a stronger development of the lip at one side than on the other. All gradations may be found, proving these to be merely individual variations.

Types and occurrence.—Holotype (Cushman Coll. no. 35715) from the Midway group, on U. S. Highway 80, south of Sucarnochee Creek, ½ mile southwest of Livingston, Sumter County, Ala. The writers have also observed this species in Midway strata of Texas and Alabama, the Brightseat formation of Maryland, and in the Hornerstown formation of New Jersey.